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development of its people both eugenically and economically. The old "go-as-you-please" system *must* disappear. Statistics used for the benefit of the people will replace the old use by monarchs of the Frederick the Great type. Really international statistics will, moreover, bring into relief the real questions for international settlement, viz., questions touching the standard of living, the rate of procreation, cosmopolitical economy, and all matters affecting the solidarity of the human race; for example, international services, the trade arrangements between nations, the regulations of productivity, the desirability or otherwise of the anonymity of capital.

"The thinkers of the world have not as yet resolutely faced these questions, nor have they faced the question whether we are to be under the guidance of the superior type of demagogue or under the guidance of the most capable and strenuous men of our day and generation, *i. e.*, under the guidance of the real aristocrats. You remember Carlyle's estimate of the mass of people. The political arena shews that appeals to passion and prejudice are more effectual than appeals to the higher elements of our being. Internationally, we appear still to be as dangerous as the shark tribes are to one another. The idea of international solidarity has been born but its light is very feeble. One can hardly say it is yet incarnate, but if we are to end the war we have a long way to go in the direction of the recognition of mutual rights. Fierce and ruthless struggle would mean a very bad time for the world for the instruments of destruction have become very terrible and must soon become still more so.

"Your idea was a very happy one and the matter in this commemorative volume will do much to bring about a popular realisation of the fact that the statistician and statistical method must be used not less in national affairs than it is in private business. The guidance of national development is of incalculable importance, and the present abominable war has shewn that we are not entitled to let matters drift. There is an immense field to be covered but there will be no difficulty in dealing with it if we endeavor to handle the whole problem systematically.

"Again warmly congratulating you,

"Believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"G. H. KNIBBS."

Census of Prairie Provinces, Population and Agriculture, 1916, Census and Statistics Office, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, J. de Labroquerie Taché, 1918.

An important contribution to American census material comes to hand in the complete edition of the 1916 population and agricultural census of the Canadian "Prairie Provinces," Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This census is one of a series of decennial censuses, 1906, 1916, etc. The information was apparently tabulated with most commendable promptness, since it was published early in 1917 in the form of three separate reports,

one for each province. Here we have an excellent illustration of the publication of information while it is still fresh and applicable to existing conditions. It is very gratifying to find an example so worthy of imitation appearing in war times, in the face of every difficulty, and with the opportunity for perfectly plausible excuses for delay.

In view of the present food situation, Part II, relating to Agriculture, will be studied with great interest by statesmen, economists, and statisticians. The value of the census is, of course, enhanced by the fact of its being one of a series. Such a table as that on page 300, showing the comparative yields of the principal field crops in 1905, 1910, and 1915, is invaluable as providing means for making estimates for years subsequent to 1915. For instance, it appears at a glance that the total production of the principal crops in the prairie provinces has more than tripled in ten years, a rate of increase very promising for the future.

But to draw a single salient fact from such a wealth of material is almost to misrepresent it; the uses of such a census are as numerous as the ends and purposes of those who use it. This census is clearly of very great potential utility to American statisticians, who may venture, herewith to express their respectful thanks to the Canadian Ministry of Trade and Commerce, and to the staff of the Office of the Census and Statistics.

Fourteen pages of summary tables and analysis, and about 280 pages of analytical tables are devoted to population. It is interesting to find significant items, such as religion, and housing, among the usual topics: age and sex distribution, conjugal condition, origin, language, and literacy. Twenty-two pages of analysis, based on 73 pages of detailed data, are given to agriculture. The statistics include: farm areas, field crops, fruits, animals animal products, and labor and wages.

LOUIS I. DUBLIN.